

N. V. Tamarskaya

Tendencies of School Life Democratization

In the article here are regarded some directions of education development, designated in the foresight-projects «Education 2030», «Competences 2030» and possible future of education on the basis of these predictive materials. The tendencies of democratization of school life are presented, determined by the future of education (involvement of parents to obtaining system knowledge in the field of the organization of educational activity of the school student; involvement of parents to collecting and understanding of the portfolio as a development means of the school student's competitiveness; a tendency of sense making interaction of teachers and parents; a shift of the center of educational organization interests from material to sociocultural ones in state and public interaction). Here are considered the principles of the state and public interaction in activity of management boards (the principle of subjectivity, the principle of integration and distribution of social responsibility), which realization promotes school life democratization due to formation of readiness of participants of the educational process for democratic interaction and joint activities for the effective solution, first of all, of the sociocultural tasks facing the educational organization.

Keywords: school life democratization, the future of education, democratic tendencies in education, state and public interaction, foresight-projects.

V. V. Belkina

Organizational and Pedagogical Conditions of Educating Adolescents' Democratic Culture

The substantiation of the complex of the allocated conditions is carried out on the basis of the analysis of the psycho-pedagogical literature, the results of experimental work, and also on the basis of the essence of the category under the study. The author considers the following organizational and pedagogical conditions that ensure the effectiveness of the process of educating democratic culture of adolescents: organization of interaction between participants in the educational process based on democratic principles; taking into account the type of school and the socio-stratification characteristics of students; democratic character of the management of the educational organization; teacher training for educating adolescents' democratic culture. The first condition considers the interaction of participants in the educational process as an external mechanism ensuring the launching of the intrapersonal processes of identification and reflection, which, in turn, allow the interpretation and rethinking of one's own activity, its results and consequences for the individual and the social environment. The second condition is based on the results of the empirical study that confirmed the differences in the level of formation of individual components of the democratic culture of adolescents studying in rural and urban schools. The third condition ensuring the efficiency of the process under consideration assumes the orientation of the head of the educational organization to implement the participative management style. The fourth condition proves the need for purposeful training of teachers and students of pedagogical universities to educate the democratic culture of schoolchildren.

Keywords: democratic culture of the personality, organizational and pedagogical conditions, reflection, subjective position, democratic values.

M. B. Zakharova

The Comparative Analysis of the Students' Value System

This article discusses the issues on the formation of the value system of University students of the Moscow region. The study was conducted in the framework of the annual monitoring. A comparative analysis of the value system of students participating and not participating in volunteer activities. Volunteering is considered by the author as a part of the networking model in regional educational space, allowing to implement psycho-pedagogical conditions of this interaction. It is revealed that the volunteers' dominant values are family life and public life, while students have not engaged in this activity, the leading terminal values are education and prestigious job. Volunteers are more focused on increasing social contacts, self-development and receive spiritual satisfaction. Non-volunteers aspire to prestige and consolidate their financial position. Differences about the value of professional activities were not revealed.

Keywords: students' terminal values, volunteering, networking, educational capacity, a social project.

T. G. Kiseliova, M. A. Zaytseva

Psychological and Pedagogical Support of Young Family

The problems of the young family are interesting from the scientific and in the applied aspect. The social processes that occur in society affect the family. These processes need to be analyzed thoroughly. The modern family has changed significantly. The role of the family has worsened in the child's socialization, the instability of family-marriage relations. That is why special attention should be paid to studying the problems and needs of the young family. This research is devoted to this aspect. The authors compare student families and young families, where one or both spouses work. Both these groups are concerned about the same problems. From a

practical point of view, the experience of the development and implementation of the tent camp programme for young families described by the authors is of interest. These families already had problems with upbringing of their own children. These results can be used to organize educational activities in the university.

Keywords: young family, problems of the young family, psychological-pedagogical support of the young family, camp programme for young families.

E. B. Khomutova

Training of the Social Teacher to Work with Family of the Special Child

In the article it is shown that social and pedagogical support of the family of the child with health limitations is a difficult aspect of professional activity of the expert, working in conditions of the inclusive educational organization. The social and pedagogical support of the family, which is carried out at the high professional level, defines success of adaptation of the child with health limitations to conditions of mass school. Training of the social teacher to work with the family of the special child isn't limited with the training period in a higher education institution, and continues throughout all his professional activity in the system of professional development of pedagogical staff, which resources in this regard are not fully staticized today. In the article here are regarded modern forms and methods to train students of professional development to work with the family, which is bringing up the child with health limitations, such as: use of internship platforms, master classes of skilled experts, lectures with discussion elements, practice-focused seminars, role-playing and business games, work with cases, project activity.

Keywords: the system of continuous education, professional development of experts, a social teacher, social and pedagogical support, family of the special child, the child with health limitations

L. F. Tikhomirova, T. V. Makeeva, V. N. Guryanchik

Research of Social Stereotypes of Femininity of Military and Civil Higher Education Institutions Students

Results of the researches conducted by authors on the problem of formation of femininity stereotypes of woman-students and woman-cadets are presented in the article. On the basis of the analysis of scientific literature the mechanism of ideas formation of family values in modern youth is considered. The attitude towards the family and the family relations are of particular importance in socialization of girls and may bring to various, both constructive, and negative manifestations in behaviour, affecting results of professional activity, communication, mental health. Results of sociological and psychological researches of pedagogical higher education institution woman-students and woman-cadets allow us to draw conclusions that it is necessary to introduce specially organized actions (thematic lessons, trainings, discussions, creative competitions, research works, etc.) into the educational process of higher education institutions of various profile, which are directed to overcome gender schematization and formation of positive family values and demographic (reproductive) behaviour of modern youth.

Keywords: demographic behaviour, family values, masculinity stereotypes, femininity stereotypes (femaleness), life-purpose orientations.

M. V. Krotova

Peculiarities of Students' Educational Activity in a Different Age Group

The article deals with the definition and characteristics of the student learning in a different age education association. We formulate the problem of designing and organization of the educational process in a different age group. Pedagogical conditions providing efficiency of realization of different aged students' educational activity are allocated, among which special attention is paid to the organization of interaction of different age children. The educational potential for such interaction and its influence on the development of the child's personality and psychological mechanisms of interaction of different age children, defining the nature of the educational activities of each child and ensuring the implementation of student's learning functions in the different age group are shown: the functions of psychological protection of the child, social support, stimulating, compensatory, function of self-organization, advanced education, updating of knowledge, mutual learning and mutual enrichment. We show how the interaction of students of different age group gives each student the opportunity to realize himself in the position of «junior» and «senior», performing various social roles: organizer, artist, assistant teacher and others in the course of educational activity, that helps to develop activity of process participants, consciousness, independence, responsibility, that contribute to the formation of students' subjectivity.

Keywords: individual educational activity of a student, different age group, interaction of different age children, functions of educational activities in the different age group.

A. A. Davydova

Documents of Great Patriotic War Archival Funds as Primary Sources in Formation of Senior Students' Patriotic Position

The concept of the patriotic position is defined. System and activity and contextual approaches were worked out in developed seniors' research work archival materials of the Great Patriotic War period (1941–1945). These are documents of the former managing directors of party bodies of the city of Stalingrad and Stalingrad area. These approaches, stated above, promote formation of feelings of respect, pride of the heroic past of the predecessors who to the end struggled with the enemy on fields of battles for freedom and independence of the native land and worked in the back land. These archival materials are one of primary sources, which were written in days of the Great Patriotic War, more precisely and in detail telling about the events which completely affected the course of further life, memory of which continues to pass from father to son. Basing these materials it is possible to study these events in detail, to reveal many little-known facts, but which helped greatly to bring closer this day of the final Victory. For many years seniors have been applying to the Center of documentation to use these materials to write research works. The Great Patriotic War subject is always the most urgent.

Keywords: patriotic position, younger generation, heroic past, archival documents, approach, research work.

L. N. Danilova

Reforming General Education in Belarus and Ukraine in the Post-Soviet Period

Disintegration of the USSR gave the former Soviet republics the right to determine their domestic and foreign policies independently and simultaneously caused challenges of social, political, ideological and economic transformation. Therefore, each of the newly formed states in the post-Soviet space in the 90-s had to modernize its educational system. This article is a comparative analysis of school development in two states of the former Soviet Union. The author describes school reforms in Belarus and Ukraine, highlights their general and specific features, characterizes the results.

Keywords: education reforming, school reforms, education history, education in Belarus, education in Ukraine, comparative education.

N. N. Novoselova

Interactive Mathematical Software Use Experience in the Russian Federation and Abroad

In the following article the number of examples of using interactive mathematical software (IMS) at lessons and extracurricular mathematics activities for secondary school students are described. It is pointed that the reason of introduction IMS into education is, firstly, the society demand to train a mathematician-theoretician and mathematic-experimenter and, secondly, the need to develop Mathematical education. It is depicted that IMS use could be positive (or neutral) for students' knowledge and mathematical abilities. The increase of students' learning motivation using interactive mathematical software is the world's tendency. There is shown the absence of negative impact of IMS on education.

Keywords: interactive mathematical software, science and research activity, experimental-theoretical gap, pedagogical scenarios, GeoGebra, learning motivation.

E. N. Martynova

N. F. Bunakov's Methodical System

The author addresses to the analysis of N. F. Bunakov's works, that is connected not only with updating of the problems raised there (for example, problems of bringing-up and developing training), but also with problems of new judgment of already known facts with use of new approaches and ways of their interpretation. In particular, in the article features of use of the system and culturological approach as a means of the analysis of N. F. Bunakov's methodical heritage as a complete methodical system in the cultural and historical context are revealed. In this regard factors of formation of N. F. Bunakov as a teacher humanist, representative of the national focused pedagogics are analyzed. Besides, the author has offered own interpretation of the concept «methodical system» which reflects ideas of the author of the chosen object of the research in a generalized view and is a theoretical basis of its study. In particular, it is emphasized that the integrity of N. F. Bunakov's methodical system is provided by its backbone components – the purposes and the principles of training (nationalities, unities of training and education, amateur performance, consciousness, systematicity, durability, availability, links of training with life), which defined the choice of contents and the heuristic method of training as a leading one, a catechetical form of this method realization. The analysis, carried out by the author, has allowed us to draw a conclusion that characteristics of the system object are inherent in N. F. Bunakov's methodical system (existence of components and links between them, integrity, functionality, a possibility of improvement); characteristics of the pedagogical system (didactic and subject orientation, personification); and also features as a complete object – cultural congruence (national and cultural orientation), conformity to the child's nature (humanistic orientation).

Keywords: methodical heritage, methodical system, system and culturological approach to the analysis of the historical and pedagogical (methodical) phenomena, N. F. Bunakov.

O. A. Titov

Use of Variants of the Game «a Word in Words» at Russian Lessons

The complex of the original exercises to develop the speech based on the game «a word in words» is presented in the article. Tasks are distributed according to the principle of increasing complexity – from developing attention to the written text, its graphic organization up to the complex exercises, which make pupils' creative potential be extremely active. The author notes those speech skills, which are formed by each of the offered tasks, and also makes recommendations concerning their use during studying and revising of the main topics of Linguistics. The use of the offered tasks at lessons will allow us to diversify ways of work with the language material, to use creatively the gained knowledge into practice and to develop pupils' speech abilities constantly, drawing their interest to the verbal game and expressive opportunities of our language.

Keywords: linguistics, a language game, «a word in words», «ciphered» words, a graphic complex, development of the speech, activation of attention, development of creative abilities.

N. V. Aniskina

N. Klyuchareva's Works at Russian Lessons: a Text Complex Analysis

The article is devoted to opportunities to use modern art texts at Russian lessons. The addressing to Yaroslavl writer N. Klyuchareva's works allows us to acquaint pupils with literary life of the region, and therefore plays an important role in formation not only a linguistic, but also culturological competence of school students. Besides, the author appeals to the problem of integration of the text complex analysis in technology of the lesson organization according to new educational standards. In the article types of tasks at lessons of the text complex analysis are described, the technique to work with certain art texts is offered. In particular, the author offers options of various educational tasks: 1) preparatory (propaedeutic) which main goal is to attract pupils' interest in a subject, to motivate them to the follow-up educational activity; 2) training (forming), directed to improve necessary universal educational actions; 3) creative, directed to form the ability independently to look for a way of performing a task. On the example of the story «Village of Fools» variants of tasks to organize the project activity in 7–8 and 9–10 classes are offered. All tasks described in the article have undergone approbation in school practice and they correspond to FGOS.

Keywords: a textocentric approach, a text complex analysis, a way of training Russian, N. Klyuchareva, literary study of local lore.

S. G. Makeeva, M. Yu. Artemov

Projects Method Use in Revising Studied Material on Russian

Authors of the article, giving great value to revision at the beginning of the academic year at Russian lessons, stress the problem of the technique to carry out these lessons, analyze the reasons of insufficient solvency of existing recommendations. Students' loss of interest in revising the studied material, their low informative activity due to the use of reproductive character tasks at lessons is stated. At the same time, here is presented the opinion on decrease in stability of school students' knowledge and abilities as a result of the presented pedagogical underestimation of the revision, which is an important condition in studying educational information. In opposition to methodical extremes the authors emphasize the difficult psychological nature of revision as activity and during it there is a development of concepts, updating and correction of dealing with training material, that provides achievement of sensibleness and generality of knowledge and abilities. The authors offer to carry out revision at the beginning of the academic year in the course of school students' project activity. Understanding it as a form of the school students' educational and informative activity, which is shown in the solution of problem tasks in order to make a creative product, they recommend to begin the use of a project method as a research method with its such stage as a partial and search one. A possible variant to use the project method at revising the noun gender on the material of the art text by means of linguistic problems of the partial and search character is presented.

Keywords: revision at the beginning of the academic year, reproduction of a training material, project activity, educational and research activity, a project method, a partial and search method of training, a linguistic problem of the partial and search character.

N. N. Ivanov

Education of the Reader's Empathy in the Process of Work with a Literary Work

The reader's empathy is presented as a necessary condition for adequate, appropriate design of the perception of literary works and also one of the reading goals – the development of the emotional responsiveness, the inner world of the reader. Education of empathy is discussed in the context of literary education of students.

The work is addressed to teachers of Literature, Russian language, ways of training.

Keywords: the reader's empathy, artistic perception, analysis, interpretation of literary works, image, character, motive.

T. G. Kuchina

On Making Up Schoolchildren Olympiad Assignments And Ways Of Performing Them

The paper offers an overview of assignments for the creative and oral rounds of the final stage of the All-Russia schoolchildren Russian literature Olympiad (2016 and 2017 assignments were used as examples). There is also an algorithm for composition and performance. The first type of assignments for the creative round involves a reconstruction of a poetic text whose author is unknown to the student, some of the significant components of the text being supplied. For instance, there is offered the line «I'm writing on your draft paper». The student is also asked to restore the possible lyrical plot of the poem. The second type of the job is meant for the oral round of the final stage and is aimed at attributing the text unknown to the student who is expected to point out the approximate time of the text being written, the literary trend it might belong to, or a circle of possible authors. There is also offered a detailed description of a sequence of logical operations which are necessary to perform each type of tasks, as well as principles of revealing style markers. Patterns of analysis of the text structure are suggested that will allow the student to determine the authorship. The paper also includes some specific features characteristic of the participants' performance, the validity of the hypotheses advanced and the likelihood of arriving at a correct result.

Keywords: All-Russia schoolchildren Olympiad, creative tour, oral tour, text reconstruction, lyrical plot, style individuality.

T. Yu. Krylova, L. N. Sukhorukova

Making of the Educational Content of the General Biology Course in the Form of Dialogue

Now there is an understanding of dialogical interaction as the purpose of the general secondary education including a biological one. However educational content is traditionally made in the form of monologue. In the article potential opportunities to appeal to the dialogue in the content of the General Biology course are revealed, which finish school biological education. There is Theoretical Biology behind the subject of General Biology, which, as a culture component, is polemical. Therefore it is important to make a part of educational content in the form of the dialogue. This content produces the technologies of training correlated to creative activity of the person: round tables, discussions, educational games. Educational content can be made in the form of dialogue, in case the problems which are raised, have no unambiguous approach to the solution. The subject about origin and development of life on Earth can be a bright example of dialogical construction. Instead of the complete theory of emergence of life in the biological science there is a number of hypotheses which can be united around two alternative ideas – biogenesis and an abiogenesis. Dialogue is necessary when studying the evolutionary theory which is traditionally taught as a scientific dogma, though among outstanding biologists there are not only its supporters, but also opponents. Nowadays such directions of biotechnology are being promptly developed as gene and cellular engineering which make us think not only about the prospects of development, but also about the social and ethical problems, appearing in front of mankind.

Keywords: general biology, dialogue, discussion, ideas of biogenesis and abiogenesis, Darwinism and anti-Darwinism, social and ethical problems of biotechnology development.

T. G. Ivanova, I. S. Sinitsyn

Designing Diagnostic Work to Assess the Development of Cognitive Universal Educational Actions (for example, Geography)

The fundamental difference between school new generation standards is their focus on achieving not only subject learning outcomes, but primarily on the formation of students' personality, mastering the universal methods of training activities to ensure the success of educational activities at all stages of further education. Among the standard groups of universal educational actions special emphasis is made on cognitive ones, which focus on the formation of the scientific world picture, the development of the ability to manage your cognitive and intellectual activity, mastering the methodology of knowledge, strategies and ways of learning and teaching, the development of representative, symbolic, logical, creative thinking.

The study of literature showed that the assessment of metasubject results of training activities (including educational), is made mainly for younger students and poorly designed for the primary level of school education. This leads to the need to develop appropriate tools for evaluating the level of formation of cognitive universal educational actions for individual subject areas, including Geography. This paper presents the contents of the diagnostic work on the assessment of cognitive universal educational actions, including the text of the geographical content, the system of tasks to it, the criteria for their evaluation and interpretation of the results.

Keywords: school geographic education, universal educational actions, cognitive universal educational actions, diagnostics, diagnostic work, levels of formation.

A. N. Khodusov, S. A. Kononova

Methodology of Vocational Education Development

In the article methodological bases of modern vocational education development, its ideology as mentality are analyzed. The genesis of vocational education development is characterized including four stages, components of the model of vocational education development.

Keywords: vocational education development, meanings, values, methodological determinants of the strategy of vocational education development.

S. N. Dvoryatkina, V. I. Ziborov

Synergetic Effect as a Result of the ICT Application in Students' Mathematical Education

In the article, the problem of identifying synergetic effects (motivational and economic) is actualized on the basis of a combination of various didactic parameters of the educational system with the use of ICT in the process of teaching students of mathematics in humanitarian and mathematical departments of training. It is shown that the joint use of two or more didactic factors in the educational process nearly always differs significantly from the sum of the effects of each of the factors applied separately. The observed effect is defined as the synergy effect, which is a quantitative expression of synergy. Factors contributing to the manifestation of a synergistic effect are established, and the criteria for its evaluation are determined in the article. The software product is developed in the C# programming language for the «Nonparametric criteria for differences» and is the product of the research activity of student-mathematicians, on the one hand, and a tool for automating the educational and cognitive activity of student-psychologists, on the other hand. The development and practical application of the software product contributed to the acquisition of a motivational and economic effect, which serves as a result of the useful effect of the numerous factors used for obtaining it. The practical and technical advantages of the programme are compared with universal statistical software packages, such as STADIA, SPSS, STATISTICA, SYSTAT, STATGRAPHICS PLUS, etc.

Keywords: synergy, a motivational and economic effect, information technologies, nonparametric statistical methods.

E. S. Belko, T. V. Zykova, A. A. Kytmanov, S. A. Tikhomirov

Technology of Training Mathematics with the Synergetic Effect During Development of Adaptation Courses in a Higher Education Institution

The article identifies the reasons which do not allow first-year students to learn Mathematics effectively. Here is given a description of the adaptation course in Mathematics – an integrative course, one of the key objectives of which is testing and improving the technologies of teaching mathematics with the synergetic effect on the basis of the dialogue of cultures and adaptation of modern achievements in science. The issues of organization, content and carrying out of this course on the example of the Institute of Space and Information Technologies of Siberian Federal University are considered. The results of the evaluation of the effectiveness to use this course at the development of the discipline by participants of the educational process are given.

Keywords: adaptation course in Mathematics, a synergetic effect, entrance test, mathematical training of students.

A. L. Savateeva, E. A. Tishinova, L. F. Tikhomirova

Inclusive and Integrated Training of Children with Moderate and Heavy Mental Retardation in a Special Educational Institution

The article is devoted to a current problem, a question of training and socialization of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation. Authors write that democratic changes in Russia and reasonable desire of parents to exercise the constitutional right of the children on education have led to the fact that at special boarding schools they began to train children with mental disorders of a moderate and heavy degree. In the article features and principles of the organization of work with this category of children in a special boarding school are noted, the experience accumulated by the boarding school staff on training of specialists to work with children with moderate and heavy mental retardation is revealed. Special attention is paid to the individual approach to work with children with heavy mental retardation, questions of the inclusive and integrated training and socialization of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation. The authors have analysed the received results demonstrating learning efficiency, education and socialization of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation in the special educational institution.

Keywords: children with moderate and heavy mental retardation, features of their training, inclusive and integrated training of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation, socialization of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation.

L. F. Tikhomirova, A. L. Savateeva

Social Interaction and Partnership with Parents as a Necessary Condition to Make Socializing Correctional Developing Environment for Children with Moderate and Heavy Mental Retardation

The article is devoted to topical issues of oligophrenopedagogics: training and socialization of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation. Authors give some results of work on formation of the socializing environment for children with moderate and heavy mental retardation in conditions of a special boarding school. The authors note that one of necessary conditions to form socializing environment for children with moderate and heavy mental retardation is interaction of teachers and parents. Social interaction of teachers and parents promotes integration of subjects of interaction, their mutual enrichment and development and also further implementation of the uniform approach to socialization of children with moderate and heavy degree of mental retardation, to formation their vital competences. The authors note that in the organizational plan development of social interaction acts as the mechanism of overcoming isolation, dissociation of interaction subjects, establishment of their interrelations and mutual supplement. Interaction with parents allows satisfying their inquiries in training and education of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation. The conducted survey of parents has allowed defining a degree of parents' satisfaction and the main areas of the educational institution staff's work.

Keywords: children with moderate and heavy retardation, formation of the socializing correctional developing environment, social partnership and social interaction with parents, inquiries of parents, mechanisms of overcoming dissociation of teachers and parents in the course of education and training of children with moderate and heavy mental retardation.

M. I. Rozhkov, I. V. Ivanova

Support of Children's Self-Development as a Target Function of Further Education

The article reveals the essence of pedagogical support for self-development of the individual. A characteristic of the child's self-development process is proposed, and the criteria for self-development are described. Particular attention is paid to the problem of the formation of the need in self-development and the description of conditions for the success of pedagogical support for the children's self-development in further education.

Keywords: pedagogical support, self-development, need in self-development, conditions of pedagogical support.

A. N. Teslenko

Specifics of the Educational Environment in Additional Education

In the article features of the educational environment of additional education are revealed: voluntariness of the child's entry into the educational organization, absence of tough educational standards, creativity of children's associations activity, dialogue character of the interpersonal relations, etc. The author focuses attention on a number of urgent problems of additional education: relationship with comprehensive school, an objectively subordinated role of additional education in the state system of social education, various departmental submission of the additional education organizations.

Keywords: additional education, educational environment, social education, educational process, creativity of children's communities functioning, individualization, dialogization.

V. G. Ryndak, E. S. Mikhaleva

Pedagogical Support of Gifted Adolescents in Creative Education

The article discusses the pedagogical support of gifted adolescents in creative education and open questions on the development of gifted adolescents in the context of the activity approach. The essence of the concepts «potential», «gifted teen», «the potential of the gifted child», «creative education», «pedagogical condition» is presented. Pedagogical support of gifted adolescents in creative education is one of priorities in the modern education system, that seeks to revamp and change existing priorities. Consequently, there is a need to create a new educational paradigm in the modern education system, which will provide opportunities for development of gifted adolescents' potential, and the ability to navigate new challenges, the search for life perspective, the birth of many innovative ideas. On the basis of the study the article draws conclusions about the possibilities of creative education, the implementation of pedagogical conditions, pedagogical support of gifted adolescents in creative education.

Keywords: pedagogical support; potential; gifted teens; the potential of gifted teens; creative education; creative education possibilities; creative technologies; pedagogical activity; pedagogical terms; partnership-style collaboration; creative and reflective environment; nurturing a creative personality.

V. A. Fokin

Some Possibilities of Social Partnership in Interests of Children

The abstract describes possibilities of social entrepreneurship in developing of social pedagogical work in Russia. It presents the experience of using the resources of social entrepreneurship in modernization of social pedagogical work with children using IT.

Keywords: social partnership, social entrepreneurship, social pedagogical work, IT, gadget.

E. V. Zautorova

Ethnocultural Education of Children by Means of Russian Choral Culture in Additional Education Institutions

The article raises the problem of introducing children to the history and traditions of the Russian folk culture. Ethnocultural education is considered as a holistic pedagogical process of transmission to the younger generation of traditions, social norms and cultural values of the ethnos (people). It presents a means of formation of valuable orientations of children and their positive attitude to the Russian culture – Russian choral culture, as a part of the music culture, the structure of which is the folk and songwriting (professional) music in vocal performance.

Russian choral culture has enormous pedagogical potential. Works of choral music, heard or performed by children, are taught to love the Motherland, its rich nature, appreciate the beauty of their language and to protect and increase wealth. In these spiritual values and traits high ethics and civil liability are focused, there remains a sense of empathy for the person. Russian choral culture leaves a deep impression in intellectual and emotional spheres of the personality, has a great influence on its attitudes and beliefs.

The works of Russian choral culture are not mechanically transformed into children's actions, but undergo re-thinking and selection of their moral experience, imbuing it with the socially valuable contents, contribute to the comprehensive development of students, develop an aesthetic attitude towards reality.

The article presents the experience of additional education institutions of Vologda on introducing children to the values of the Russian choral culture.

Keywords: ethnocultural education, younger generation, value orientation of pupils, folk traditions, a programme of spiritual-moral education, musical culture, Russian choral culture, pedagogical potential of the Russian choral culture, additional education institutions, departments of additional education, artistic and aesthetic direction, activities of the Autonomous educational institution of additional education of the Vologda region «Regional center of children's additional education», choir of the senior classes of the Municipal budget institution of children's additional education «Vologda children's music school № 1».

T. V. Masharova, M. V. Kuzmina

Media Activity Features of Educational Community Participants in Children and Youth Media Creativity Studios

The media activity of educational process participants, as one of the directions of media education, contributes not only to the development of information and communication and cross-cultural competencies, but also to the formation of a completely new level of media perception and socially important media reflection of life and demands of the modern society.

Keywords: media activity, media creativity, media studios, models, media services, media culture, features.

P. N. Osipov, M. V. Zhuravleva, O. P. Emeljanova

Supplementary Education as a Method of Orienting Pupils Towards Engineering Professions

Today interests of Russia consist in creation of the modern economy of the innovative type integrated into world economic space. The enterprises need the experts who are ready to join in carrying out the transformations, and also are interested in training for «tomorrow's» economy for creation and introduction stage on the market of modern innovative products. At this conjuncture, the prestige and quality of engineering education are especially relevant. It staticizes professional focus of educational institutions graduates on the engineering directions of training and demands new approaches to management of the process of pupils' professional self-determination with the aim of formation of steady interest in engineering education taking into account real requirements of the labour market.

According to authors, it is necessary to intensify and stimulate this process, to provide the advancing chemical and technological education that can be realized as a stage-by-stage variable educational process in development by pupils of the programme in chemistry of the general and pre-university education. The basic conceptual ideas aimed at solving the problem of vocational guidance of children in the engineering professions of the petrochemical industry and the experience of their implementation at Kazan National Research Technological University are described in the article.

Keywords: engineering professions, professional self-determination, supplementary education of pupils, advanced education, chemical and technological education, residential lyceum for intellectually gifted children, specialized class of the international corporation, summer chemical school «Orbital».

E. N. Tikhomirova, I. A. Irodova

A Technique to Form Students' Natural-Science Ideas about the Megaworld in the Further Astronomical Education System

In the article the authors' model of a technique to form primary school students' natural-science astronomical representations, developed and approved on the basis of the Cultural and educational center named after V. V. Tereshkova in Yaroslavl is considered. The authors reveal the essence and features of the educational process of primary school students in the system of further astronomical education, analyze the most effective forms and methods of work. A specific place is held by research methods and project activities, the solution of creative tasks and execution of non-traditional tasks, which make a base for the advancing training. The educational and methodical complex including a set of educational and methodical manuals on Astronomy for pupils of comprehensive school different classes (1–11 classes) is offered, selection of tasks in conditions of the organization of students' innovative educational cognitive activity. The work contains recommendations about the organization of the educational process within further propaedeutic astronomical education of primary school students according to described in the work components of the model of the technique to form natural-science astronomical representations (target, informative, organizational and diagnostic). The programme of training has a four-year cycle. It has both core educational elements due to FGOS, and selective ones – creative and research project tasks allowing children to make «microdiscovering», to be like pioneers and to share new knowledge with people around (it is supposed to involve school students to take part in competitions, scientific conferences of the different level). The scale of the student's educational achievements with the appropriate assessment indices of the training level (low, average or advanced) is developed.

Keywords: astronomy, a system of school students' further education, natural-science astronomical representations, megaworld.

V. A. Mazilov

The Person's Inner World as a Subject of Psychological Science

In the article it is noted that moods in the psychological community are expressed in denial of prospects of development of psychology as a science. It is claimed that similar moods are defined by the fact that the psychology subject problem is not solved. The article is devoted to the psychology subject problem. The psychology history is considered as history of search of the psychology original subject. It is noted that modern interpretations of the subject do not fully correspond to complexity of the tasks facing psychology. The interpretation version of the scientific psychology subject as the person's inner world is offered. The questions concerning the change of interpretation of the psychology subject are usually perceived as «revolutionary and reforming». We would like to pay attention that in our case nothing similar occurs: no manifestos, no overthrows are provided. Moreover, the interpretation of the cumulative subject as the person's inner world emphasizes its integrity, but approves existence of various heterogeneous structures in the inner world. Thus, the basic thesis is claimed that the person's inner world is difficult. In this moment the formulated approach means a categorical gap with that tradition which, at least, since the Middle Ages claims that soul (mentality) is a simple thing learning itself and other things. Surprisingly, but psychological schools and directions, including modern, followed this ancient, but very controversial doctrine. It means, by the way, that it is implicitly supposed as if the studying method is to be simple too. The world is difficult therefore also methods used for its research are different – depending on what part of the world is investigated. It is worth emphasizing that most often they say about a complex of method, their combination. In other words, they use methods both from the natural-science psychology arsenal, and from a clip of hermeneutical methods. Usually when determining the subject they use (the psychology history is full of examples of such technology) the following way: declaring this or that subject, in further consideration carefully replace it with «unit», representing this subject. As a result the cumulative subject actually disappears from psychology. In the case under consideration the person's inner world is a cumulative subject – psyche as a whole – which in the course of consideration is analysed. In the article the interpretation of the subject is presented, advantages of this approach are analyzed. It is claimed that the interpretation of the psychology subject as the person's inner world allows solving many problems, which are in general psychology.

Keywords: methodology, psychology, science, science object, explanation, the person's inner world.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Classification of Subjective Determinants of the Professional's Activity

The author substantiates the classification of the professional's activity important qualities (AIQ), which are subjective determinants of professional formation and realization of the personality. The article detailed the definition of the professional's AIQ. The author has identified and described two groups of AIQ: professionally important (PIQ) and metaprofessional important qualities (MPIQ). The article shows that PIQ and MPIQ, which form the system, are classified due to two bases: the type and form of activities. The AIQ is divided into 4 groups in accordance with the professional's 4 dedicated activities: AIQ affecting the efficiency of operation, implementation of activities; AIQ that affects the success of development and formation activities; AIQ influencing the

effectiveness of self-regulation implementation activities; AIQ influencing the effectiveness of self-regulation development activities. Due to the second basis there are the PIQ of various types and kinds of professional activities (see, for example, the classification of E. A. Klimov) and the MPIQ various types of metaprofessional activities (adaptive, educational-professional, etc.).

Keywords: professionally important qualities, metaprofessional important quality, activity important qualities.

E. V. Karpova, S. L. Sveshnikova

Temporal Perspective as a Basic Construct of the Problem of the Personality's Socio-Psychological Adaptation

The article presents the analysis of theoretical views on the problem of adaptation in Russian and foreign psychology, demonstrates the differences in understanding the causes, mechanisms, and factors of adaptation of representatives of psychology various directions: behaviourism, psychoanalysis, cognitive psychology, interactionism, humanistic psychology, existential approach. It considered current theoretical issues in contemporary studies of socio-psychological adaptation. It analyzed the interaction of personal and social factors that help successfully pass the period of adaptation, basing on them it is possible to determine control methods of adaptation and strengthening adaptation. It selected views on factors of socio-psychological adaptation, stages and dynamics of adaptation. For the first time the analysis of the factor of time and temporal perspective for successful adaptation was made. It determined actual directions in the study of temporal perspective as one of the factors that organize and reinforce the socio-psychological adaptation. The article considers research on the interaction of temporal perspective on the behaviour and adaptability of humans. It is shown that the study of effective factors of way of life organization, building a temporal perspective and self-image time is an important condition for the development of adaptation problem. The article also describes the features of temporal perspective in behaviour regulation.

Keywords: adaptation, disadaptation, resources, factors of socio-psychological adaptation, temporal perspective, temporal orientation, motivation, personality, meaning of life, present, past, future.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva

Individual Features and Typology of Students with Different Levels of Self-Relationship and Social Intelligence

The article deals with the concepts of social intelligence and self-relationship in the works of Russian and foreign authors, describes individual and typological features of behaviour and activity of students with different levels of social intelligence and self-relationship, psychological portraits of students with a low and high level of self-relationship, a high and low level of social intelligence. A typology of students with different levels of self-relationship and social intelligence was developed. Five types were identified and described: students with high self-esteem and high social intelligence, students with low self-esteem and low social intelligence, students with high self-esteem and low social intelligence, students with low self-esteem and high social intelligence, students who have self-esteem and social intelligence at the middle level. The conclusion is made that the knowledge of individual and typological features of students' behaviour with different levels of social intelligence and self-relations make it possible to create optimal conditions for personal and professional development in the educational process.

Yu. N. Slepko

Development of the Educational Activity Psychological System in Teenage Years

The article is devoted to the analysis of the problem of development of the educational activity psychological system in the period of study in the comprehensive and secondary schools. With the purpose to explain psychological features of the educational activity development, the author chose a theoretical approach, developed within the framework of V. D. Shadrikov's theory of systemogenesis. According to this approach, the psychological structure of the educational activity includes six functional blocks – motives of activity, goals, programming, information basis for activities, a decision-making unit, a block of instructively important qualities. The structure of the analysis of the psychological system of learning activity is traditional for the analysis of systemic activity and includes several levels of the analysis. At the component level of the analysis the content and dynamics of development of the components of the blocks of the educational activity system are revealed; the functional level of the analysis shows the change in the role of functional blocks in ensuring the success of the learning activity during the 5–11 grades of learning; at the structural level the change in the main indicators of the system in the process of studying in the comprehensive and secondary schools – coherence (integration), divergence (differentiation), organization, and analysis of the leading and basic components and blocks of the psychological system of the learning activity.

Keywords: educational activity, V. D. Shadrikov, structure, system, a psychological system of the educational activity, adolescence. Keywords: social intelligence, self-attitude, university students, individual characteristics, typology of students.

E. G. Izotova

Psychological Aspects of the Structure of Students' Educational Activity

In the article the concept of the structure of the educational activity is revealed. The relevance of the study of a detailed model of the learning activity and a differentiated view of the composition of this activity is substantiated and determined. The main components of the educational activity structure are determined: motivational, operational and self-regulatory components. A comparative analysis of the structure of schoolchildren and students' educational activity is presented: it is proved that the psychological structure of students' learning activities is characterized by a large number and strength of interrelationships; elements of the self-regulatory and operational components of learning activities are combined by statistically reliable interrelations, and it indicates a qualitative and quantitative complication of the psychological structure of students' learning activities. It is shown that high integrative indicators and low indices of differentiation of the psychological structure of students' educational activity suggest that the structure of educational activity should be changing due to the increase in the elements included in it to find the most effective mode of functioning. The specificity of the structure of students' learning activities, as well as the components that are included in it, is revealed and described: operational, motivational and self-regulatory. The specifics of the structure of educational, academic and educational activities are defined and it is proved that the psychological structure of the educational activity is not an invariable characteristic.

Keywords: educational activity, a structure of learning activities, components of the structure, an operational component, a motivational component, a self-regulatory component, dynamics of the change in the educational activity structure.

A. A. Karpov

Differential Aspects of the Structural Organization of Metacognitive Traits of the Personality of Students in Higher Educational Institutions

The paper presents the main current materials in the field of study differences in the use of certain metacognitive strategies and skills depending on the content of the educational material. The paper also presents the results of the study to identify differential aspects of the structural organization of the metacognitive traits of students of higher educational institutions of different years of study. The paper discusses the main preconditions for the study based on the author's approaches to the study of metacognitive processes and personality's traits, as well as from the point of view of the works by foreign authors. Here are identified specific patterns of structural organization of metacognitive traits and strategic characteristics of the metacognitive sphere of the personality of students at various stages of study in higher educational institutions. Are described and explained features of the dynamics of development of the personality's metacognitive sphere in conditions of education in various courses. Are defined main directions of further development of this research problem.

Keywords: metacognitivism, metacognitive processes, personality's metacognitive traits, metacognitive strategies, personality's metacognitive sphere, structural organization, indices of structural organization.

Yu. N. Slepko, A. E. Tsymbalyuk

Main Tendencies of Development of the Psychological System of Educational Activity at the Stage of General Education

The article presents the results of the study of the development of the psychological system of the educational activity in the period of general education – the senior preschool, primary, basic and secondary general. The theoretical basis for understanding the phenomenon of the educational activity is V. D. Shadrikov's theory of the activity systemogenesis, where the leading concept is the concept of the psychological structure of activities (PSA). The components (blocks) of the PSA are activity motives, objectives, a programme, the information basis for the activity, decision-making and educational (professionally) important qualities. Relying on a number of previous studies, the main trends in the development of the psychological system of the educational activity are described at three levels of the analysis – component, functional, structural. Considering that the activity system consists of separate components (blocks, constructs), the purpose of the component analysis is to describe the level and dynamics of development of components during the entire period of general education. The functional analysis is aimed at addressing the issue of the dynamics of changing the role of individual blocks of the activity in ensuring the success of its implementation. Taking into account that the «goal-result» vector is a backbone for the organization of activity, understanding the role of individual blocks of activity in ensuring its success allows us to identify the conditions for effective management and design of educational activities at different levels of general education. The structural analysis allows us to turn to the understanding of the internal mechanisms of activity and their impact on the success of its implementation. The structural analysis has shown that the development of the psychological system of the educational activity corresponds and can be explained by the principles of unevenness, heterochronicity, ensuring a minimal effect of the system functioning, simultaneous laying of the components of the system, consolidation, progressive integration and increasing differentiation of the system, singled out in the theory of systemogenesis.

Keywords: educational activity, a psychological system of educational activity, systemogenesis, development, general education.

T. V. Ledovskaya

The Psychological Structure of Self-Relation in Teenage And Youthful Age

In the article it is empirically proved that the psychological structure of the self-relation of youthful age pupils in comparison with teenagers is formed in a higher degree, as the level of development of components and indicators of the self-relation structure is higher, than teenage age pupils have. It is shown that the formation and development of the self-relation at this age stage are caused by the average level of reflexivity development and the high level of development of young men's self-assessment. The psychological structure of the teenage age pupils' self-relation starts to form at the first level of self-knowledge, where the self-relation arises as a result of comparison with others. The psychological structure of youthful age pupils' self-relation is «flexible», «mobile», that speaks about the formed structure. The leading components of the psychological structure of the self-relation (self-management and expected relation from others) are revealed at youthful age, which are interconnected with success of training, that says that the professional self-relation also starts to form at this age.

Keywords: self-relation, reflection, self-assessment, structure, students, teenagers, young men.

V. A. Mazilov, V. I. Pefteiev

Hippolyte Taine as a Psychologist

H. Taine (1828–1893) is known in history of France and Europe as a philosopher, historian, psychologist, theorist of art and literature, publicist. His heritage on psychology is, in our opinion, half-forgotten and isn't estimated properly in socio-humanistic sciences. The complexity to present H. Taine as a psychologist is connected, in particular, with the fact that it is necessary to involve into the scientific turn not only the treatise «About Mind and Knowledge» (1876), which is usually used to estimate Taine's contribution to psychology, but also works on non- psychological subject, with fragments of valuable observations and characteristics of psychological phenomena and psychology of great figures. The most significant psychological etudes by H. Taine are systematized and generalized with updating for the 21st century. H. Taine's methodological initiatives, which received the embodiment in psychology of the end of the XIX–XX centuries, are studied.

Keywords: positivism, psychology, science, psychology history, France of the 19th century, H. Taine.

E. M. Boldyreva

Autobiographism and Autobiography: Self-Constructing and Subject Semiotization

In the article the problem of reliability / unauthenticity in the autobiography, a possibility of adequate reality reflection of own life by means of the autobiographical letter is designated and commented on, also are differentiated categories «*autobiographism*» as a principle of a ratio of art and extra art reality consisting in transformation by the author in own texts of the autobiographical life material and «*autobiography*» as a special literary genre, literally «*biography*», which started to develop in late antiquity, gave outstanding samples in literature of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Enlightenment, Romanticism and was extremely popularity in the XX century literature. In the article is proved the concept of the genre status of the autobiographical novel, not as a referential document and as a special text structure. Autobiographism has as the main one, the reference problem (that is ratios of linguistic and extralinguistic reality) – at such approach all creativity practically of any author is anyway autobiographical, and research strategy is search of the identity between text semantic constructions and the author's individual psychological and biographic characteristics, identification of autobiographism «degree» of the text, its truthfulness, documentation. However determination of the e autobiography status is first of all a problem of text reality. Thus, the optimum strategy of the autobiographical genre research is to define specifics of this or that *semiotic code of forming the autobiography*, the system of coordinates, where the author builds in the biography, *autobiographical model*. In the article are regarded the approaches to the problem of the self-presentation and self-constructing of the subject in the autobiographical discourse, realized by other humanities: philosophy, anthropology, psychology, etc.

Keywords: autobiography, autobiographism, autobiographical model, semiotic code, self-presentation, autobiographical self-identification.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Ideological and Theoretical Sources of F. I. Buslaev's Scientific Heritage: F. Schelling's «Mythology Philosophy»

In the article the problem of receptions of philosophical reflections of Professor of Berlin, Munich, Jena universities, President of Bavarian Academy of Sciences Friedrich Schelling in F. I. Buslaev's works is considered. It is marked that Buslaev did not belong to the Russian school of Schelling's pupils. It was important for him to comprehend the nature of religious consciousness, to comprehend religion philosophy in its historical development, to understand the entity of the mythological type of thinking, and it was difficult to find the expert in these questions, who was more authoritative than Schelling. Buslaev studied Schelling's main fundamental work «Mythology Philosophy» in the original language and attracted Schelling's ideas to validate observations on

mythological material, giving persuasiveness to his reasonings about the reasons of changes of «national beliefs». Buslaev strengthened, thanks to Schelling, the confidence in correctness of the methods used by him with works of folk art; he also borrowed the concept of the myth, Schelling's views of the nature of mythological ideas and formation of myths from «Mythology Philosophy».

Keywords: philosophy of transcendental idealism, Schellingism, religion, myth, mythology, formation of myths, mythological thinking, folk art, national poetry.

T. I. Erokhina, N. O. Grigorieva, M. A. Matantseva, M. A. Semionova

The Frontier Concept in Modern Art Studies

The article is continuation of the content analysis of the frontier phenomenon undertaken by authors in humanitarian knowledge. Results of systematization and the analysis of representation of the definition of frontier in modern Art Studies are presented in the article. The authors note that the frontier concept in Art Studies has its own specifics connected with aesthetic and historical and cultural traditions of art understanding. In the article two main tendencies to consider frontier in Art Studies are analyzed. The first one is understanding frontier as a border of art and borders in art, presented in the works devoted to art morphology. The second tendency is interpretation of frontier as synthesis of arts or transformation (break) of borders. The frontier concept in Art Studies is presented as a genesis discourse and evolution of art and also as a universal element of the art language. In modern Art Studies a semiotics approach dominates in understanding the frontier concept, which is declared in the researches devoted to different types of art. The authors note that the frontier concept is mostly demanded in the modern theater science and the film critic and, is the cornerstone in formation of art frontier aesthetics.

Keywords: frontier, border, frame, Art Studies, synthesis, modern art, theater, film art, transformation, tradition, semiotics.

M. V. Novikov

Frontier of Scientific and Religious Knowledge (Mind): N. I. Pirogov's Experience

In the article the problem of frontier of scientific and religious knowledge is considered on the example of outstanding Russian scientist, surgeon, famous public figure Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov. The main source is the unique document of the era – Pirogov's confession about a difficult way to the God, known as «The Diary of the Old Doctor». Here are regarded Pirogov's reflections concerning «creative accountancy of the soul», the process of reconciliation in borders of one person of scientific and religious knowledge (mind).

Keywords: scientific knowledge (mind), religious knowledge (mind), scientist, «creative accountancy of the soul», the Orthodoxy.

I. V. Malygina

Tradition in the Global Project Scenario: «Leaving Nature» or «Engaged Star»?

The author addresses to the tradition as a valuable semantic core of any culture, a main basis and the steadiest image of the identity, and also the phenomenon of ambivalence of the status and the role of the cultural tradition in conditions of globalisation.

On the one hand, here is fixed the definite tendency to reduction of a number of traditional cultures and a part of bearers of a traditional way of life, producers of the traditional culture (rural producers) as a part of the population of post-industrial type states in connection with it the author uses a metaphor of «leaving nature» and accents the problem of adequate ways to preserve and integrate the tradition into modern culture space.

On the other hand, the author reasons the thesis that the powerful identification potential of the cultural tradition stimulated active development of traditionalism and fundamentalism, and the heated conflicts of the modern world staticize dichotomy of the traditionalism and modernisation, removed to marginal fields of theoretical traditology. The extreme form of this opposition, according to the author's opinion, is a phenomenon of «global» or «international» terrorism, which legitimation is based on the idea of «protection» of the cultural tradition and also sublimation of terrorist activity to the symbolical sphere, the choice of culture as an important strategic object.

Keywords: culture, tradition, traditional culture, globalisation, global project, identity, modernisation, traditionalism, fundamentalism, international terrorism.

T. S. Zlotnikova, Zh. K. Gaponova

Our Russian Super-Hyper-Multi-Project

In the article the facts, which are typical for the modern Russian language, generated by globalization processes and connected with experience of «assignment» of foreign tendencies in Russia are analyzed. It is noted that the speed of extensive use of

borrowings in Russian at the end of XX – the beginning of the 21st century is so high that the specified tendency is integrated into many life spheres, including the science sphere. Authors pay attention to some foreign-language prefixes (*super-, mega-, hyper-, ultra-, non-, counter-, post-*), which in modern society participate actively in the process of formation of new words and reflect features of the era, or their use does not correspond to the initial meaning of the word-forming element. In the article examples of the word use are given, demonstrating that native speakers quite often do not know meanings of foreign-language elements, but use them on purpose or, on the contrary, excessively use foreign-language words and affixes not thinking that the initial sense of the statement is transformed. The authors draw a conclusion that reconsideration of values in the globalized world generates the corresponding tendencies in the language: words and their elements are exposed to numerous transformations, at the same time the thoughtless use of the Greek and Latin prefixes impoverishes Russian, simplifies it, gives absurdity, which is not always realized by the speaking or writing person.

Keywords: popular culture, processes of globalization, borrowing, foreign-language prefixes (prefixes).

S. A. Pesyakov

The Metropolitan Alexy' Image in the Movie «the Horde» in the Context of F. Kluckhohn and F. Strodtbeck's Theory of Valuable Orientations

The urgent problem of the philosophical interpretation of cinema is the ratio of the true human being with the image embodied in a visual-aesthetic form. The living personality and its reflection in the film intertwine with each other, but remaining to be phenomena of a different ontological form. In this article the author analyzes the cinematic image of the Metropolitan Alexy (1292–1378), presented in the film «The Horde» (2012), from a view of philosophical anthropology, and identifies specific behaviour that the character demonstrates under the influence of the value model, shared by filmmakers. The image of the Metropolitan Alexy belongs to the so-called «model personality» – a representative of a certain ethnosocial group, which, in its specific characteristics, is a bearer of the standard of value orientation, which has a significant impact on the history of the people as a whole. This image lives in the collective consciousness of the bearers of the Russian culture, through literature, painting, cinema. To analyse the character, five categories are used, identified by anthropologists F. Kluckhohn and F. Strodtbeck: 1. The relationship of man to nature; 2. The ratio of a person to time; 3. Modality of human activity; 4. Modality of interhuman relations; 5. The idea of the inner nature of man.

Keywords: history, Metropolitan Alexy, Moscow principality, Golden Horde, Christianity, cinema, anthropology, values, philosophy, Kluckhohn, Strodtbeck, the image in the cinema.

O. V. Gorokhova

A Child in Russian Show-Business Space: the TV Project «The Voice. Kids»

One of the areas of popular culture, which representatively reveals the main tendencies of its development, is show-business. The article focuses on the Russian vocal show-project «The Voice. Kids», which is broadcasted by «The First Channel» since February 2014. The project is researched in the aspect of exploitation of childhood as a physiological sphere and childishness as a social and cultural phenomenon. The show competition does not carry educational and creative intentions, but acts as cooperation of tools and technologies to expand audience of «The First Channel» and get profit.

Keywords: popular culture, show-business, child, project «The Voice. Kids», Russian television.

N. S. Basalova

Urbanization Policy of the Ptolemaic Dynasty: a Social-Legal Population Structure in Alexandria

In the article, Alexandria as a capital city, which had become the model of social and economical existence of polyethnic Egyptian society, is covered; the ethnicity of the dominant part of the capital population and its affect on the city administration is determined; the matter about legal status of the Greeks (the Greeks, who didn't have civil state and lived in Alexandrian Museion; newly-arrived Greeks, who didn't have a particular status and were in trade; the Greeks, who were the members of the Greek politeuma), the Egyptians (who didn't have a civil state and didn't play any important role in the administrative and economical life of Alexandria) and the Jews (who had their own politeuma and took active part in economical life of the capital), populated Alexandria in the indicated period of time is highlighted; dominant ethnic communities (the politeuma) are pointed out; a social role of the Greek (administrative structures) and the Jews (policemen, craftsmen) politeumas in everyday life of Alexandria is analyzed; the peculiarities of the Greek politeuma management system (the administrative division of the politeuma, the peculiarities of their naming) are considered; the conclusion about the shaping factor of professional opportunities and management skills existence at the indicated ethnic groups for job progression, while living in the capital of Ptolemaic Egypt, is made.

Keywords: Alexandria, the Greeks, the Jews, the Egyptians, polyethnicity, politeuma, phyle, deme, social status, civil state, Hellenization.

V. I. Peftiev

N. S. Leskov about the Writer's Discourse

N. S. Leskov (1835–1895) is the second after P. Ya. Chaadaev genius of Russia with «scandalous reputation». The change in his life and creativity – from boycott (excommunication) to the accruing recognition – happened after 1865. The writer-publicist, expert on the Russian speech, psychologist of the Russian soul (nation) mysteries entered literature history.

A culturological approach to N. S. Leskov's heritage assumes to use a concept and phenomenon «discourse» in the author's understanding in organic unity with «chronotope» (M. M. Bakhtin) according to certain works. In the article the thorny road of Leskov's ascension to the world of literature is tracked. Sources of ostracism of the beginning writer are revealed. The author's version of Leskov's credo as a person and creator is offered. Contours of the message of the Russian genius to future generations are designated.

Keywords: the writer and the era, the writer's discourse, N. S. Leskov, «No Place», «Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk County», «the Tupeyny artist».

V. A. Liotin

The Romanovs' Crimean Palaces in the Context of Russian Farmstead Culture

The imperial family's palaces and Grand dukes' palaces located on the Southern coast of the Crimea are analyzed in the context of history of the Russian farmstead culture of the XIX – the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the in article attention is focused on a family discourse of their existing in culture. A tendency, natural for those times, to seclusion, isolation, impermeability of the private aspect of life including most august persons, affected specifics of the composite and spatial organization of space, decor subject, the choice of the style and materials. Therefore the palace space stopped to be exclusively representative here. At the same time, the person's desire, typical for the symbolism era, through visual codes including architectural and park, the sociocultural identity found reflection in the Crimean South coast palaces.

So, on the one hand, in space of palace ensembles there are made attempts to memorize relatives' images, significant family events, are stored things and objects connected with them. On the other hand, here is updated the owner's identity, his world outlook ideas, scientific interests, flavouring addictions.

Keywords: the Russian estate, a farmstead universum, the Crimean palaces, imperial family, architecture of the Southern coast of the Crimea, gardens and parks of the Crimea, the Romanovs in the Crimea.

M. S. Emelyanova

Cultural Revisionism in Temple Building of the Russian Province in the beginning of the 19th century

In the article the history of Rybinsk Spasso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral is considered from the point of view of the culturological approach, the reasons are analyzed, which led to destruction of the 17th century monument and building a new temple on its place.

The scale of the Russian province values of the first third of the 19th century, includes such features as civil consciousness, orientation to capital models of thinking, behaviour, copying of capital model projects in city construction. Rybinsk Cathedral, which at the beginning of the 19th century carried out the role of the sacral center and the temple – the keeper of historical and cultural memory, suddenly loses its former value in contemporaries' opinion and is exposed to be reconstructed. In correspondence of the Rybinsk Duma with the diocese it is possible to see how local elite's valuable priorities changed: from preservation of old things upto creation an absolutely new building due to the scale and style. Destruction of the old cathedral and building a new one seems to be symbolical as refusal from old traditional forms of cultural life and transition to new European ones. Reconstruction of the Rybinsk Spasso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral is a milestone event reflecting specifics of «the Golden Age» of the Russian provincial culture, which expressed all its innovations and contradictions.

Keywords: Spasso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral in Rybinsk, value, tradition, classicism, rationalism, the new European consciousness, cultural memory.

T. I. Erokhina

The Silver Age Cinema Codes in Popular Culture

In the article the research of the communication function of popular culture and processes of coding and decoding peculiar to the culture of the Silver Age is continued. The cinema codes are the research object, which are typical for modern popular culture. Basing on semiotics methodology, the author focuses attention on the denotative discourse of the communicative process, finding the main coding pragmatical situations in the Silver Age coding system. Analyzing the movies presented in the Internet, which the viewer perceives as the coded information on the Silver Age, the author reveals film texts, which correspond to the direct and complicated coding type. Here is presented the classification of Russian movies, which from the point of view of mass consciousness represent cinema codes of the Silver Age in popular culture: the Silver Age cinema, documentary cinema and game cinema of the

XX–XXI-st centuries. Here are designated ways of coding and decoding of cinema texts and specifics of perception of the Silver Age by the modern mass viewer. The main levels of coding and decoding are designated, which are focused on the story line, the system of characters and representation of the chronotope.

Keywords: popular culture, Russian cinema, the Silver Age, code, semiotics, communication, decoding, denotation.

Yu. S. Nikiforov

The 1917 Great Russian Revolution and the Historian's Culture: N. Y. Kareev's Thoughts

The article is devoted to the influence of the 1917 great Russian revolution on a Russian historian's culture. The focus of the present work is a binary problem – «the historian's culture in the age of revolution and the revolution in the historian's life». The historian's culture refers to «a system of competencies, values and ideas, methods of scientific and pedagogical activities and interactions within a historical community», which includes research, teaching and communication levels». The «Russian historical school» is in the center of the analysis, authoritative researcher G. P. Myagkov includes such prominent historians of late XIX – the beginning of the XX century as P. G. Vinogradov, N. Y. Kareev, M. M. Kovalevsky, I. V. Luchitsky, M. S. Korelin. The methodological basis of the research was a historical science anthropological paradigm. For example, the representative of the «Russian historical school» examines the impact of the Revolution on the creativity of the scientific historical community. Here is analyzed the perception and evaluation of the stormy events of the Revolution and the Civil War by a scholar-historian. The influence of the 1917 Great Russian Revolution on the historians' community is seen in the creative and existential dimensions. By means of the analysis of the Revolution origin in the memoirs of the historian of «the Russian school», the attempt is made to construct his ideological values. The study analyzed the fragments of N. Y. Kareev's memoirs and historiographical sources.

Keywords: P. G. Vinogradov, N. Y. Kareev, historians of the «Russian school», Revolution, a historian's culture, cultural memory, historical context, elitist consciousness, national consciousness.

L. N. Efimova, N. A. Shekhireva

The Journey of the Soul in C. S. Lewis' Allegory «The Pilgrim's Regress»

The book «The Pilgrim's Regress» by C. S. Lewis is dedicated to his friend, Arthur Greaves. This work was, to some extent, a modern reinterpretation of John Bunyan's allegory «The Pilgrim's Progress». This book is about a recent convert, who was seeking his way to God and having fought through all these troubles, obstacles and disappointments he came to faith. Both the medieval allegory and some biblical themes are properly combined in this book and stress out its implicit peculiarity. The authors of the article make a point that the allegory is abundant with elements of a myth and a fairy tale, as well as many biblical allusions, parables, philosophical meditations and introductions of real characters.

Keywords: Christianity, faith, free choice, spirituality, error, search for the truth, repentance, gaining faith, spiritual search.

V. P. Fedyuk, V. M. Marasanova

Yaroslavl: from the City Emblem to the Region Brand

In the article the history of the city emblem and other emblems of Yaroslavl and the Yaroslavl region in the context of Russian history is considered. Ideas of symbolics and functionality of emblems in Western Europe and Russia are differentiated. Specifics and evolution of emblems in Russia since Ioann IV's times are considered. In relation to history of Yaroslavl heraldic symbols, data on visual options of embodying a bear as a mythological patron of the place are staticized, details of images, toponymic features of the area are discussed. The attention is paid that each emblem of Yaroslavl vicarious authority was compositionally individual as the vicegeral emblem appeared in emblems of the district cities either in the top part of the crossed shield (Lyubim, Rybinsk), or in the right part of the cut shield (Petrovsk), or in the central shield (Myshkin, Poshekhonie), or in the head (Mologa), or in the right part of a slanted shield (Danilov). The idea is suggested concerning the reasons that only at the end of the XX century the Yaroslavl region got its own emblem for the first time while it was a vicarious authority-province-region.

Keywords: emblem, logotype, Yaroslavl, brand, territory, province.

M. V. Aleksandrova

Excursion into Revolution: Updating of Historical Events of 1917 in Yaroslavl Tourist Practice

The article is devoted to the study of the modern tourist activity of the city of Yaroslavl in the context of the actualization of the 100-th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution. The article analyzes the conditions and possibilities for using the historical and cultural potential of 1917. The article considers the experience existing in Yaroslavl of actualizing revolutionary events in popular culture, museum and excursion activities, examples from the practice of Moscow, St. Petersburg, regional cultural centers. During the

research, the problematic field of organization of thematic tour-programmes of 1917 was revealed, an attempt was made to outline the circle of urban objects connected with the revolutionary theme and capable of forming the content of cultural and educational activities aimed at both tourists and the local population.

Keywords: 1917 Revolution, tourism, Yaroslavl, popular culture, historical memory, excursion, urban space.

A. S. Kuzin

The Person Speaking and Living on the Stage

The article keeps on developing the author's thoughts – an acting theatrical director and teacher – about the current problem drawing insufficient attention both of practitioners of theater, and experts in the sphere of training of actors, heads of art educational institutions, teachers. Here, as well as in the previous article the problem of the scenic speech is considered by the author not in the applied aspect, not in connection with a set of techniques and specific exercises, which teachers traditionally have, but in the methodological aspect. The author discussed voice quality, sounding from the stage of provincial theaters (Yaroslavl, Omsk, Samara) in previous works. In this article the problem of the actor's work with the text of the classical play and also the problem of the responsibility of the director for voice quality sounding from the scene are focused on. The author regards creative experience of such directors as G. Tovstonogov, A. Efros, actors as B. Babochkin, E. Lebedev, S. Yursky, A. Demidova, K. Raikin as reference points. In relation to actors' work in theater productions by modern directors the opinion is presented that theatrical practice is left with the scenic speech as a culture element, thus, it is necessary to speak about link of the actor's culture in general and the scenic speech in its specific, applied value.

Keywords: scenic speech, actor, director, text of the classical play, responsibility, the actor's culture.

N. V. Kuryumova

National and Scenic Dance as a Method of Development of Folklore and Art and Ideological Construction

During the 20th century the folk dance culture has passed through a transformation process. Back in the USSR, while disappearing of the folk dance as it is (due to socio-cultural changes, urbanisation and industrialisation, disappearing of a village as a common dance formation source) a new form appears, which can be called folk-scenic dance. What is the essence of folk-scenic dance; how is it similar or different from folk dance? What was its ideological and artistic value, historical restriction?

This article gives an overview to the origin of the terms «common dance» or «dance», division of «folk dance» and «folk-scenic dance» though a comparison chart. The are eight items in the table, containing similarities and differences in usage of the given terms in the context of the social realism art phenomenon.

As a result the folk-scenic dance as a specific model of folklife culture with its values, traditions, vitality and artistic images, with the ability to access the roots, is defined as an historical phenomenon rather than a modern one.

Keywords: common dance, common dance culture, folklore, vitality, dance, folk dance, folk-scenic dance, individual art, interiorization, professional choreographic culture, combined art, ideological project.

N. N. Liotina, N. A. Burenina

Modern Russian Media Process in Yaroslavl Audience's Perception

In the article results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the microsociocultural research results of features of perception of the modern Russian media process and a journalistic product by the Yaroslavl audience are systematized. During the period from December, 2016 to February, 2017 the microsociocultural survey of Yaroslavl residents was held, directed to study features of perception of the modern Russian media process by them as representatives of the representative Russian region, including analytically directed. Judgment of the survey results allowed us to determine that Yaroslavl readers are interested in information and entertaining publications more than the analytical component of Russian journalism, they practically don't staticize printing versions of newspapers and magazines, treat modern Russian media critically, they definitely know media person I. Urgant (unlike V. Pozner or E. Limonova), at the same time they have desire to receive the qualitative press.

Keywords: text, discourse, popular culture, Russian discourse of popular culture, media space, media process, Yaroslavl.

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Yaroslavl Culturologists at the International and Russian conferences

N. I. Likhomanov (Veniamin, the bishop of Rybinsk and Danilov)

Spiritual Space of Modern Education
(on materials of the interregional scientific and practical conference)

O. V. Bochkariova

Musical Culture and Education: Innovative Approaches

(On materials of the II International scientific and practical conference
«The musical culture and education: innovative ways of the development»)

